THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL. III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 25, 1864. NO. 43

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the North Carolinian:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:			
One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	18 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 50
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged two dollars a square for every insertion.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in the Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Confederate Government.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice-Presid't
J P Benjamin, of Louisiana, Sec'y of State.
James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War
C G Memminger of South Carolina Sec'y the Treasury
S R Mallory of Florida Sec'y of the Navy.
George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney-General.
J H Reagan of Texas Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 18th of the present month (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire. Also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained.

SENATE,

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
R I Wills Walker,	1870	J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868	Albert G. Brown,	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W. Johnson,	1870	——,	1870
Chas. B. Mitchell,	1868	——,	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas M Baker,	1870	W. A. Graham,	1870
A E Maxwell,	1866	Wm. T. Dortch,	1868
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson,	1870	James L. Orr,	1868
Benj. H. Hill,	1868	Robt. W. Barnwell,	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
——,	1870	——,	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1868	Landon C. Haynes,	1868
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868	W. S. Oldham.	1868
Thos. J. Semmes,	1866	Lewis T. Wigfall,	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868	Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thos. J. Foster,
2. Wm. R. Smith,
3. W. R. W. Cobb,
4. M. H. Cruikshanks,
5. Francis S. Lyon,
6. W. P. Chilton,
7. David Clopton,
8. James L. Pugh,
9. J. S. Dickinson,

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. St. George Rogers,
2. R. B. Hilton,

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge,
2. W. S. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blanford,
4. Clifford Anderson,
5. J. T. Showmake,
6. J. H. Echols,
7. James M. Smith,
8. George N. Lester,
9. H. P. Bell,
10. Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere,
2. Chas. M. Conrad,
3. Duncan S. Kenner,
4. Lucien J. Dupre,
5. Henry Marshall,
6. John Perkins, jr.,

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. A. Orr,
2. W. D. Holder,
3. Israel Welsh,
4. Henry C. Chambers,
5. Otho R. Singleton,
6. Ethel Barksdale,
7. J. T. Lampkin.

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. N. H. Smith,
2. R. R. Bridges,
3. J T. Leach,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,
5. Josiah Turner, jr.,
6. John A. Gilmer,
7. Saml. H. Christian,
8. James G. Ramsey,
9. B. S. Gaither,
10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jas. H. Witherspoon,
2. W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,
4. W. D. Simpson,
5. James Farrow,
6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. B. Heiskell,
2. Wm. G. Swan,
3. A. S. Colyar,
4. John P. Murray,
5. H. S. Foote,
6. E. A. Keeble,
7. James McCullum,
8. Thos. Menees,
9. J. D. C. Adkins,
10. John V. Wright,
11. David M. Currin,

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox,
2. Claiborne G. Herbert,
3. A. M. Branch,
4. Frank B. Saxton,
5. J. R. Raylor,
6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

1. R. L. Montague,
2. Robt. H. Whitefield,
3. William C. Wickman,
4. Thos. S. Gholson,
5. Thomas S. Broock,
6. John Goode, Jr.,
7. David Funsten,
8. John B. Baldwin.
9. Walter R. Staples,
10. F. W. M. Holliday,
11. Fayette McMullen,
12. Samuel Miller,
13. Wm. C. Rives,
14. R. D. C. Early,
15. Robert Johnston,
16. Charles W. Russell.

Government of North Carolina.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford Quartermaster.
Captain Henry Dowd Edgcomb, do
James H Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Roll of Honors.
William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General.
Lieut. John B Newbery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

Judicial.

SUPREME COURTS.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges. Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in this city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Judges—John L Bailey, Bunbombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan, Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osborne, Mecklenburg, George Howard, Wilson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville, William M Shipp, Henderson.

SOLICITORS.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin, 7th Circuit, William P Byars, 8th Circuit, Agustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Asa Briggs, Martin, Judge. George V Strong Wayne, Attorney, W N Watson, Craven, Clerk, Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—J B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert Dick, Guilford Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Eldredge, Johnston. J R Hargrave. Anson, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Pattee, Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio. Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford. Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio with Gaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.—Hon. Tho's Ruffin, Alamance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon. David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina, is at Chapel Hill. Hon. David L Swain, President.

Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N. C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev. W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev —— —— is President of Davidson College, (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superindent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use therof is acquired.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid shall at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the apparatsement provided for in the 1st. section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation thereof, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4 That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impractibility of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accomodate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thro' the proper subordinate officer, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provided that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an equivilent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

SEC. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of the act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL & Armory, November 12, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

WANTED ONE HUNDRED MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen, for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given that recruits to the number of one hundred NON-CONSCRIPTS will be received for this service. Such recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age. Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain. Bridles, saddles, halters and saddle-blankets furnished by the government, or if the recruit comes provided with them, he will paid for them a fair valuation. Apply to Major MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
feb8-tf Lt-Col C. S. A. Comd'g Post.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

Telegraph line still down.

FROM GEORGIA AND ARKANSAS.

DALTON, March 22.—The enemy have retreated from our front, and their recent movements are only supposed to have been a reconnoissance.

A heavy snow fell last night, and to-day it lies four inches deep.

The Louisville Journal of the 16th has been received, and says that Sherman has assumed the command of the army of the Mississippi, and that his headquarters are at Nashville.

Gen. Grant leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Col. Woodford has arrived, and been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. He says he will serve as a private if cashiered.

Isaac Murphy has been elected Governor of Arkansas, and the State declared free by a larger vote than is required by Lincoln's proclamation.

Jacksonport, Arkansas, has been captured by the rebels.

Plots have been discovered in the border counties of Kentucky, to hand over to the State or Confederacy numerous prominent citizens.

The Journal's views are very gloomy about Chattanooga.

The Nashville Gazette of the 20th has been received. News unimportant.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 23.—The storm of yesterday, was the most violent that has occurred for several years. The ground was covered, averaging a depth of six inches. To-day the weather is clear and warm, and the snow rapidly disappearing.

It is reported that Burnside has arrived at Newbern, probably to take the command of that military department.

At the auction sale of bonds and stocks today, there was some improvement in five year bonds and the fifteen million loan. Gold sold at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Co.

THE MONIES OF THIS CO. will have to be funded before the 1st of April, or be subject to a Tax of 33½ per cent.

Parties with undrawn dividens, will please call and receive the same on or after the 1st April the amount will be paid as thus depreciated.

Mch25-tapr1. J. M. ROSE, Secy.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE Stockholders of this Company adjourned over on Monday in consequence of the weather, and are to meet again at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock on Thursday the 24th.

JNO. M. ROSE,
M'ch 23-td Secretary.

Western Railroad Office,
FAYETTEVILLE, March 19th, 1864.

To the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company.

THE Tax due the Confederate States for the present year on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be returned and paid by this corporation.

Under regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Stockholders will be exempt from return or payment of this Tax.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
March 22-4t

TAX IN KIND

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

OFFICE P. Q. M. 4TH CONG DIST. N. C.,
Fayetteville, March 10th, 1864.

BY ORDER from Controlling Q. M. of the State, Farmers are required to haul 12 miles instead of 8, to be paid the excess of 8 miles at 5 cents per cwt per mile.

Farmers are hereby notified that their Bacon must be sound and in good condition when delivered, or it will be received as Salt Pork. They are also requested to pay in their Tithes in Kind, or five times the value of the estimate will be collected.

By order of Major BADHAM,
Controlling Q. M. N. Carolina.
J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. and P. Q. M. 4th Dist. N. C.
March 12-1w

Observer, Presbyterian, and Wilmington Journal copy twice and send bill immediately to the Carolinian office.

STRAYED.

FROM Spout Springs Depot, on the 15th inst., a light sorrel HORSE, having a blaze face and white spot on front of left thigh. He broke loose from the above depot on the approach of the train. Any person returning said horse will be suitably rewarded. S. G. BARRETT,
M'ch 19-tf Carthage, N. C.

WANTED.

A WATCHMAN for the Enterprise Cotton Factory. To an honest, sober and steady man permanent employment and good wages will be guarantied. One above the conscript age preferred. Apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Sup't at the Factory, or to GEO. BRANDT,
M'ch 18-tf President,
Observer copy tf.

Fayetteville Arsenal & Arm'ry,
MARCH 16th, 1864.

ALL persons having claims against the Government for articles furnished this Arsenal and Armory will present them as soon as possible.

All claims prior to the 1st April will be paid in old currency at its face. F. L. CHIDS,
M'ch 17-6t Lt. Col. Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

MARCH 22, 1864

Bacon	$ 50 @ 4 00 ₽ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 25 ₽ lb
Lard	3 25 @ 3 50 ₽ lb
Beef	1 00 ₽ lb
Beeswax	2 50 @ 2 75 ₽ lb
Butter	5 @ 6 00 ₽ lb
Cotton	2 00 @ 2 12½ ₽ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₽ lb
Cotton Yarn	$20 @ 50 ₽ bunch.
Dried Fruit	Apples & Peaches $1 50 ₽ lb
Eggs	2 25 ₽ do @
Extract Logwood	35 @ $6 ₽ lb
Flour	$225 @ 260 ₽ barrel.
Flaxseed	$5 00 @ 800 ₽ bushel.
Fodder	$11 50 ₽ hundred.
Hay	$9 00 @ 10 00 ₽ hundred.
Shucks	$9 00 @ $10 00 ₽ hundred.
Grain—Corn	25 00 @ $30 00 ₽ bushel.
Wheat	$30 00 ₽ bushel,
Rye	$20 00 @ 25 00 ₽ bushel.
Oats	$10 00 ₽ bushel.
Peas	20 00 @ 25 00 ₽ bushel.
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₽ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₽ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ₽ lb
Leather—Upper	15 00 ₽ lb
Sole	15 00 ₽ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	65 00 ₽ gallon.
Apple and Peach Brandy	65 00 ₽ gallon.
Molasses	$30 ₽ gallon
Nails	4 00 @ 4 50 ₽ lb
Onions	15 00 ₽ bushel.
Potatoes—Irish	$15 @ 20 00 ₽ bushel.
Sweet	$9 @ 10 00 ₽ bushel.
Rice	$1 50 ₽ lb
Sugar	15 ₽ lb
Soap	Family Bar 1 25 ₽ lb
Toilet	$2 00 ₽ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₽ lb
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 40 @ 5 00 ₽ Yard
Salt	$30 00 @ 35 ₽ bushel.
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00 ₽ lb
Wool	$4 00 @ 6 00 ₽ lb

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of the daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS, early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

IS PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. on TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,

Having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member.

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day, and a true statement of their condition honestly given.

WE HAVE SECURED CORRESPONDENTS

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faithful and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly pader six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER—Three months, $3 00
" " Six months, 5 00

P. J. SINGLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LIST YOUR TAXABLES.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last twenty working days in APRIL next, commencing on Friday the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell on Hay Street, No Lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
List Taker for Cross Creek District.
March 22-1m

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May, 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term, 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

M'ch 22-wtc JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

ACT'G ASS'T Q'R MASTER'S OFFICE.
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
March 15th 1864.

In accordance with orders received from the Commissary General and Quartermaster General, all contractors and others having claims unsettled, contracted prior to the 17th of Feb. 1864, will present them to the undersigned for payment by the 20th inst. Payment can only be made in the old currency, or its equivalent in the new.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Mch 16-5t A. A. Q. M. & A. A. C. S.

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office on Green St., opposite Exchange Hotel.

☞ All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such eash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH, 25, 1864.

WE MUST DO IT.

We are compeled to advance our price for the Daily, to $1 per week.

Mailed, $15 for six months.

Everything has gone up to such an extent hat we are compelled to adopt war prices.

☞ Wanted, at this office, two smart negro boys to deliver papers to city subscribers. Apply immediately.

Politics in the South.

There is no doubt but that we are upon the eve of a political revolution in the South—a revolution that will strenghthen rather than impair the usefulness and efficiency of our Government. It is a revolution not conceived in any factious opposition to the Government, but on the contrary, in a spirit of love and devotion to that Government, and an earnest desire that it may become stronger and stronger—a government of the people, enshrined within their heart of hearts, as the only agent that can with any hope of success secure for us that iiestimable boon of liberty and independence for which we all so earnestly pray.

He who would find fault with the Government for party ends, or would scheme or plot against it for the purpose of its overthrow, is unworthy the name of a freeman, and the liberties guarantied to him as such are lamentably misplaced. Such a man is no fit associate for gentlemaen, and all men should shun him and shun his society.

There is but one fate for our people—one destiny, and that destiny must be either of two: slavery the most abject, bondage the most absolute and degrading, or a glorious future of independence and comparative prosperity. Without a hearty, earnest and zealous support of the government, a willing heart and ready hand to aid it in the prosecution of this war—a war that has become a dire necessity—we are the most hopelessly lost people that inhabits the globe.

But notwitstanding that this is the duty of the people everywhere, it is also a high duty to kindly correct any apparent errors which tend to weaken the government and alienate them from an implicit trust and confidence in its wisdom and judgment. When the Government adopts a policy which is in danger of weakening the confidence of the people in it, it is the imperative duty of the people to warn the Government first, and if the warning is not heeded, then to agitate until the error be corrected.

A studied indifference upon the part of the people to the acts of the government in playng with their dearest and highest rights, as a boy toys with his kite, would in time render any government, be it ever so pure, vicious and evaultlny despotic.

This revolution upon the part of the people is about to be inaugurated. It is not alone confined to the people; it receives additional strength and importance from the fact that that great and good man, the second in authority in the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, seals it with his approbation! We hesitate nothing in predicting that the Georgia Platform—An earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, a cordial support of the government, a check upon the government in exercising extraodinary powers, and endangering the liberties of the people—this, with "peace upon principles of 1776, will be the platform of nineteenths of the Southern people six months from this date. It is just, equitable and reasonable. It is endorsed and recommended by the wisest and most able statesmen of our day, and must succeed.

RETURNED N. C. OFFICERS.—The following officers have arrived in Richmond, per flag of ruce: Capt. M. J. Reardon, 59th; Lieut's. R. N. G. Askew, and W. G. Baldwin, 20th; A. J. Brown, 38th; S. M. Buxton, 2d Cavalry; J. A. Caldwell, 38d; W. R. Covington, 28th; J. B. Cabanis, 55th.

PEACE PROPOSITION.—It is not necessary to propose terms as often as Gov. Brown suggests, (such a course might injure rather than promote our success.) but we think the Commissioners ought to be appointed and offer peace now and at such times hereafter as may be thought proper by our authorities. It will be remembered that some time ago, while the late Congress was in session, we u ged the importance of appointing Commissioners to offer terms of pe ce to the Lincoln Government on the basis of separation; and we remarked that although we knew, and every man familiar with the history of the times new, that our Government was ready, willing and anxious to make peace on such terms, yet a large portion of our people d d not understand the matter in that light and seemed to think that all that is necessary to make peace is for our authorities to propose terms. They have been led to believe this by office-seekers and by others who are not true friends to the Confederate cause.—In order to undeceive this class of persons, and stop the operations of mischief-makers, we thought, and still think, that it is important to appoint the Commissioners and publish the facts to the world. The man who takes ground against this simple proposition, fair and honorable to all sides, will find it a hard matter to convince the great mass of the people that he is right.—*Charlotte Dem.*

There are *few* who believe that such a movement would immediately bring peace. There are those whose honesty in the matter cannot be questioned by the *Democrat*, who believe it would bring peace. These men are not office-seekers, nor are they enemies to the Confederacy. They have attested their devotion to the Confederacy, on several different occasions, with the *sword, not* with the *pen.* They cannot be stigmatized as enemies, or negatively pronounced "not true friends." Can party papers never have charity, with those who differ with them in minor points? Must they attribute improper motives to *all* because they will not look through a *party* glass.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville *Observer*, writing from Gen. Lee's army, nominates Capt. Benjamin Robinson, of the old Light Infantry, as a candidate for representative in the next Legislature. He speaks in behalf of the soldiers in that army. Associated as we have been with Capt. Robinson for two years in camp and on the field, we may be pardoned for giving a slight tribute to his qualities as an officer and gentleman. No one better deserves the support of the people at home than a faithful public servant who, on a score of bloody fields has braved the storms of shot and shell and offered his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. We have witnessed his daring courage upon many a field of carnage, where regardless of personal safety, he heroically led his brave boys to glory and to victory.

In point of ability, though young in years, he has few equals. Without, therefore, taking any part in the politics of the county, either in favor of this or that man, and without knowing that Capt. R. will be a candidate, we can but say, that in the capacity in which the soldiers of the army wish to place him, he will do honor to himself and his native State.

STATE POLITICS.—As a looker on in the present gubernatorial campaign we can form an unbiased, and impartial opinion of State politics. From information which has came to our knowledge, and that too, such as can be relied upon, it is evident that Gov. Vance will be re-elected by as large a majority as he received at first over Mr. Johnston. We regret exceedingly that Mr. Holden has been so far led astray as to place his name before the people. It was a grave error, and the only way he can redeem himself is to withdraw from the field. We do most sincerely trust that he will deceide to adopt this course. It is plain to any man as the "nose on his face" that he will be badly beaten. We say this without any design to injure Mr. Holden. It is time that he should be made aware of the feeling of the people.

COTTON CARD FACTORY.—This establishment is now in full operation. We called down on yesterday to see the mode of procedure and were surprised to see with what dispatch a pair of cards are gotten up. Twenty pair of cards can with ease be made in one day, from rough wood, leather and wire, to perfect sets of cards.

There are but two machines in operation as yet. One is in South Carolina, which will be here in a few days,—the other is expected soon from foreign ports. We are pleased to announce the fact that none of the four machines have as yet, been captured by the enemy. Three of them are in the Confederacy.

PROMOTED.—We are pleased to learn that LIEU. F. J. HAHR, of this place, has lately been promoted by the President to the rank of Major, and assigned to duty as commandant of the Camp at Raleigh. We know of no one more deserving of the honor.

We will publish the speech delivered by Vice President STEPHENS, at Milledgeville, Georgia, so soon as it arrives.

While we are independent in politics, we do not intend to hide our ideas upon what we conclude to be the best and shortest mode of securing our independence and ending this war.

We have relied upon the sword alone for three years, to accomplish our independence. The sword has succeeded in proving to the United States, and to the world at large that our enemies are incompetent to the task they have undertaken. The sword is an instrument of war, as such it is our most trusty friend. Negotiation is an agent of peace. Let both be used. Unite those two agents, and *peace will come*—discard either one, and *war* will come on one hand—chains and slavery on the other.

Who must use these—the States or the Confederate Government? We answer most emphatically the Confederate Government.

The States have no right to make peace or to declare war. While we will urge these views upon the attention of our people and government, we have no sympathy—no patience with those who favor State action, thus repudiating the very existence of the common government which they themselves have created. Such a course is disorganizing and revolutionary and will do harm to the cause. It will encourage our enemies and defeat the very object for which it is professedly intended—"Peace."

The Richmond *Examiner* has by private hands, through our military lines, a Northern paper as late as the *eighteenth instant*'—one day later than the advices per flag of truce.

Among the interesting items of intelligence is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of New Jersey imposing a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years for any one enlisting negroes in that State.

We copy the most important telegrams:

"CINCINNATI, March 17.—A rebel force, "fifteen hundred strong, is within fifteen "miles of Guyandotte, threatening Barboursville."

"LOUISVILLE, March 17.—General Sherman has arrived. A force of guerrillas attacked the freight train from Nashville near "Estill Springs on the sixteenth instant (last "night.) A few officers were paroled after "being stripped of everything valuable.

"Taylor's Ridge Gap was picked by the "rebels on the 15th. The rebels have a large "force of infantry and artillery.

"HALIFAX—The Chesapeake has been delivered to the United States authorties."

"CAIRO, March 17.—The Eleventh Missouri cavalry, and the Eighth and Twelth "Iowa left here for home to-day, also the "Fifty-third Indiana, whose time is about to "expire.

"Advices from Vicksburg say that another "grand movement is about to commence, "supposed to be up the Red river. Nearly "all the ironclads are at the mouth of the "Red river."

THE RECENT FIGHT AT YAZOO CITY.—A telegram from Memphis, Tenn., dated the 14th says:

Advices from Vicksburg of the 10th say that everbody among the troops are on the *qui vive* preparing for another grand expedition. The troops are in excellent spirits and eager for marching orders.

There was quite a battle at Yazoo City on the 5th, between the negro troops stationed there and a large force of rebels, who made an attack upon the place. The rebels gained possession of a part of the city, but the gunboats coming up opened fire upon them, encouraging the negroes, who charged and drove them back. Our loss was slight. The rebel loss was not known.

HABEAS CORPUS.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

The first case of *Habeas Corpus* on record is Scriptural, and occurs in the Book of Genesis.

When Adam ate of the forbidden fruit and hid himself, the Lord called upon him:—"Adam, where art thou?" He did not clap him under lock and bar, and deny him hearing. Not at all. He gave him the privilege of response and a fair trial; in other words, the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus.*

And the second is like unto it: "Cain, where is thy brother, Abel?"

A GOOD JOKE.—It seems that old age and Yankee invasions have not diminished the fondness of our old friend, Judge Sharkey, of Jackson, for practical jokes. He threw the streets of Jackson in a considerable consternation, a few days ago, by riding in town and reporting that there were two hundred and fifty Yankees within two miles of the place. Immediately the liquor dealers shut up shop, and others were engaged in packing up and hiding things. After a time the report was questioned, then found to be positively untrue. "Why did you tell us there were two hundred and fifty Yankees within two miles of the city?" asked several.

"There are at least two hundred and fifty, if not more, within two miles of the city," coolly responded the Judge, "but they are all buried."—*Mississippian.*

The delegates from Rhode Island to the National Union Convention have been recommended to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln.

A street rumor was circulating in Washington Monday night that 10,000 rebel cavalry, under the rebel Gen. Stuart, were making a dash upon the city, and that the various approaches to Washington were being barricaded, and rifle pits thrown up, to impede the progress of the raiders.

There is said to be a soldier in the Tennessee army so verdant that when asked how he would like to go home on a furlough, replied, "I wouldn't like it—I'd rather go home on the cars."

POPULARITY OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The New York *Times* has the following forcible remarks upon the war and kindred subjects:

We have only to contemplate the simple and naked facts, that with a population three times that of the States at war with us, and a fighting population proportionately much larger—with bounties proffered, such as never tempted cupidity, in any war before—*we are compelled to secure foreigners from their homes to fight our battles for pay*, and are driven to the still more *degrading necessity* of committing the honor of our flag and the vindication of our manhood *to the hands of negroes, bond and free.* Not the relentless grasp of a most merciless and unconstitutional conscription, nor the seduction of bounties large enough to make a poor man's fortune, can now drag or entice American citizens, except in numbers absolutely insignificant, to fight the battles of this war. It is insolent, as well as idle and absurd, to talk of the "popularity" of any war that can command no warmer support than this, from a brave and impulsive people. If the hearts of the people were in the war, they themselves would be in the field to fight to the death. If they sincerely believed it to be a war in which they ought to offer themselves as a sacrifice, they would crowd to the very horns of the altar, without threat or bribe. That they shrink from the contest—that they will devote all the little earnings of their lives to purchase exemption—that they cannot be tempted or forced into the ranks, while there is any escape—all things tell the story. The people do not feel any longer that the war is their war. They may support it for a little while because the government is waging it and the flag is waved over it. Some of them may be willing it should continue, because it pays themselves or their friends large profits, or keeps up their influence, or advances their party, or flatters their vanity, or gratifies their rancor. But the great current of public feeling and opinion runs in its favor no longer. It has now no hot on public enthusiasm. Its popularity is dead!

If the Administration really believes that all this is false—if it is persuaded that the popularity of the war continues, let it abandon the conscription and the bounty system and make the experiment of volunteer enlistments for a single week. That brief space of time would suffice for the entire solution of the problem. If such an experiment, however, be deemed too hazardous, let Mr. Lincoln and his counselors make a still simpler one. Let them tell the people the truth for a single month, if the thing be possible, if not let them endeavor to do it for a fortnight. Let Mr. Chase give us the real amount of the public debt and of his means and provisions for its payment. Let him inform us of the amount of taxes which we must endure to avert the shame of repudiation, now without increasing the debt a single dollar. Instead of see-sawing between greenbacks and bonds, which appears to be the substance of his financial policy, and concocting policy schemes for jobbing in gold on Wall street, let him trust the people, if he dare, with the facts from which they may know their own solvency or insolvency, and appeal to them to meet the issue, face to face. Let Mr. Seward try if he can write one solitary despatch without some intentional perversion of the truth, and commune himself to be the legitimate purposes of diplomatic correspondence abroad, instead of loading the files of the State Department with clap trap and misrepresentation for home consumption and deception. Let Mr Stanton, instead of flooding the country with false bulletins from irresponsible or fictitious sources, undervaluing the strength and resources of the enemy, exaggerating their wants and sufferings, multiplying their reverses and our triumphs, give himself up, for ever so brief a space, to the dissemmination of the truth, which the people are entitled to have in regard to a struggle for which they are taxed to the utmost in treasure and blood. With what face can he assert the war to be the people's war, when after having caused the press to team with telegrams, announcing the almost universal and enthusiastic re-enlistment of the veterans of the army, he has caused the President to refuse to give the House of Representatives any information on the subject, on the ground that it would be *"prejudicial to the public interest!"* If the Administration will not venture to pursue the plain, straight forward course we indicate, let it cease to raise of its war policy as rooted in the confidence of the people.

If the people uphold it, why conceal from the people what they uphold? Or, is it that the war can be maintained in its pretended popularity, only so long as the people are kept from knowing what it is and what it promises.

We are rejoiced to see that these considerations and others akin to them are opening so many long blinded eyes. The people have begun to think for themselves, at last, and there can be but one result of their so doing, if they will but speak out, fearlessly, what they think. The war cannot bear probing, in its causes, its conduct, its purposes, or its prospects. It cannot survive the touch of free thought and free speech. The friends of peace, heretofore, have lacked boldness and confidence in themselves and their cause. Deserted, at the outset by those in whom they trusted as leaders, it is scarcely to be wondered that they should have despaired, and have permitted themselves to be bullied out of the expression of their conviction—nay, almost out of these convictions themselves. But these times have changed. The tide is now setting in the right direction, and they must take it at the flood. The people must not await for men to lead them now. Humanity, civilization, the blessed teachings of Christianity are leaders enough. The renegade of to-day will be only too happy to return as the cause of peace develope its grand proportions and its strength. Let, then every man who wants peace, cry Peace! Let there be no disguise—no catering for popularity or for this influence or that—no putting on of the devil's livery. The cause can and will take care of itself and its advocates, if they are not afraid to proclaim their allegiance to it. Let no man be fooled or frightened by the suggestion, that he is bound to "support the Government," or that, by crying out for peace, he is "embarrassing the Government."

Every citizen who has to uphold the government with his money and his blood, has the right, nay is bound in duty, to influence its policy, by the public expression of his honest opinions. He is bound to obey the laws, but not to smother or belie his convictions. The talk of "embarrassing the Government," is but the stereotyped jargon of *despotism and servility.* Free governments were made to be "embarrassed" by free speech and free suffrage. It is precisely what ditinguishes them from governments which are not free. Such "embarrassments" may be inconvenient sometimes, to both the people and their servants, but all inconveniencies of the sort are involved in the fact, that our chief servant is a President and not an autocrat. Let him and his Cabinet and his Congress be dealt with as servants and not bowed down to as masters. Let them hear the truth, from those to whom they will not tell it—from those who made them and can and will unmake them. Unless we greatly err, the seemingly small voices to day will be loud enough for them, ere many morrows. The people *yearn* for peace and they will have it. They are tired of "military necessity" and military rule. They prefer the government created by the Constitution to a war-begotten despotism, supported by black janizaries. They do not desire to exterminate the "slave aristocracy" at the South, in order to establish, at the North, an aristocracy of shoulder-straps and cavalry boots. They believe that the mission of this Republic is something better than "*miscegenation*" and the establishment of negro equality or superiority. They will endure taxation, privations and sacrifices no longer, to defy the idols of New England's hypocrisy, cupidity and fanaticism. *They yearn for peace, we repeat, and peace they will have.*

KENTUCKY AND NEGRO ENLISTMENT.—Gov. Bramlette telegraphed to the Provost Marshall General of the State, at Davis, yesterday, that if the Government did not stop the enrollment of slaves in the State, he (the Governor) would. He also telegraphed to the Rev. D. Robert Breckinridge, the distinguished Union leader, to come to Frankfort. Mr. Breckinridge replied that he did not approve of the course taken by the Governor at all, and if he expected him to sustain his course there was no use in his coming to the State capital. He preferred to remain among the people. Bramlette then asked Breckinridge to go to Washington and consult with the Government.

Bramlette has issued an address to the people of Kentucky, advising them to refrain from acts of violence and look to the American people for justice, he says.

In view of the disturbance of the popular mind produced by the enrollment of slaves in the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the people of Kentucky. Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence nor to unmanly deeds. Standing as we have stood and will ever stand for the Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the laws, we must repel the efforts of the rebellion to overturn our Government by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legal appeals to constituted tribunes of the Government; and at the ballot box, by constituted modes, overthrow those who pervert or abuse the trust committed to them.

This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves does not affect any right of citizens. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of a citizen be committed by any officer or soldier against the known laws of the land, make your accusation in the mode prescribed by law, and if the commanding officers refuse or neglect, use your utmost endeavors to arrest the officer, or soldiers under his command so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrates for trial. When officially advised of the facts, the Executive will prefer charges and demand a court-martial. In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional. Citizens whose property may be taken for public use will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution to just compensation for his private property so taken for public use. Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored and the unity of our Government preserved will drive to ignominous disgrace those who in the agony of our conflict, perverted the sacred trusts to the base uses of partisan ends and fanatical purposes. Uphold and maintain your Government, as constituted and obey and enforce its just demands the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—SENEX the Milledgeville correspondent of the Agusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says of Vice President Stephens' speech at that place:

He reviewed the history of the writ of *habeas corpus* and its object. It was to protect citizens from the grasp of arbitrary power without a hearing. He did not appreciate the necessity for its suspension; but admitting it to be necessary, it was done in an offensive and dangerous to freedom, and if we do not protest against it, it may be fastened on us as the policy of the Government. In protesting against it we are not opposing the Government, but really exercising a right and proper solicitude for individual liberty.

He alluded briefly to the currency and military bill. He thought the currency bill unwise and severe. He though the military bill if executed, would be fatal, because it would diminish the producing classes to such an extent as to interfere with the necessary supplies of food.

These were the cheif topics of his address. Tho' in feeble health, he exhibited, to the close of his speech, much of the ol and eloquence for which he is distingui